

RECORD OF 1915

THE TROUBLED WORLD

Chronology of the Year, Giving the Most Important Events in All Countries.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT WAR

of Lusitania and the Teutonic rising through Poland and Serbia, the Outstanding Features—Prominent Persons Who Passed Away.

EUROPEAN WAR

Jan. 1.—British battleship Formidable sunk by German submarine in the English channel, with 573 of crew.

Jan. 6.—Russians annihilated Ninth Turkish army corps and routed First and Tenth corps in the Caucasus.

Russians forced Ussuk pass in the Carpathians.

Jan. 16.—Lille evacuated by Germans and occupied by British.

Jan. 17.—Russians stormed strongly Carpathian pass and entered Transylvania.

Jan. 18.—Six German Zeppelins raided the Norfolk coast, dropping bombs in Yarmouth, Sandringham, King's Lynn, Colchester, and Bournemouth, causing heavy damage and some loss of life.

Jan. 24.—German armored cruiser Bluecher sunk and two battle cruisers crippled by Vice Admiral Beatty's squadron in running fight in North Sea.

Jan. 28.—Austro-Hungarian forces occupied Kiolee, Russian Poland.

Feb. 1.—Austrian drove Russians from Ussuk pass in Carpathians.

Feb. 1.—French torpedo boat sunk off Newport.

Feb. 2.—Anglo-French fleet destroyed four forts in the Dardanelles.

Feb. 4.—Germany declared war on Austria.

Feb. 10.—Russians repulsed Austro-Germans in Carpathians but were driven back in Bukovina.

British held cargo of food ship Wilhelm.

Feb. 11.—United States warned Germany against destroying American vessels or lives of American citizens in attacking ships.

British evacuated Lofn, but drove the Russians out of East Prussia.

Feb. 17.—Germany replied unfavorably to American warning not to sink American ships, and Great Britain refused to modify its shipping blockade.

Germany began blockade of England by sinking two vessels.

Feb. 23.—German blockaders sank American steamer Earl of Rothesay, a British merchant ship.

Reims bombed by Germans, 20 civilians killed.

Feb. 25.—Allied fleets reduced Turkish forts at entrance of Dardanelles.

Feb. 28.—Dacia seized by French cruiser and taken to Brest.

Feb. 28.—Great Britain laid embargo against shipment of all commodities into Germany.

Hamburg-American officials indicted in New York by federal grand jury for conspiracy to defraud the United States.

March 6.—Austrians evacuated Cernovka, Bukovina.

March 8.—22 British airships L-8 destroyed near Tileront and 17 of crew killed.

March 13.—American ship William P. Frye sunk by German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Prinz Eitel at Newport News with captain and crew of Frye.

March 13.—German submarine U-12 sunk by British torpedo boat Arcturion.

British took Neuve Chapelle.

Germans abandoned Augustow, Poland.

March 15.—British order in council shut off all trade with Germany, ordering effective blockade.

German cruiser Dresden sunk off Falkland islands by British warships Glasgow and Kent and Japanese convertor cruiser Orama.

March 18.—American sanitary commission organized for Serbia.

British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by mines in the Dardanelles.

March 22.—Austrian retreats of Przemyśl surrendered to Russians.

Turks massacred thousands of Christians at Urumiah, Persia.

March 23.—Germans in Ghent executed 12 Belgians as spies.

Germans drove Russians out of East Prussia.

Allies landed force on Gallipoli peninsula.

March 27.—Russians forced way through Carpathians into Hungary.

March 28.—Twenty-day battle in Champagne country won by French, Germans losing 60,000.

German submarine sank British steamers Aguilar and Falaba, about 140 lives belatedly lost.

April 4.—Russians cleared Beskid range of Austrians.

Turkish cruiser Mejidieh sunk by Russian torpedo boat.

April 5.—Germany agreed to pay for loss of American ship William P. Frye.

April 10.—Steamer Harpalyce, first result of British blockade, sunk in North Sea by torpedo or mine.

April 21.—United States replied to German government's criticism of its foreign policies, denying allegations and making suggestions that exportation of arms be prohibited.

April 25.—French cruiser Leon Gambetta sunk by Austrian torpedo, 553 lives lost.

April 27.—German air raiders dropped incendiary bombs on five English east coast towns.

Russians occupied Loubna, northeast of Ussuk pass.

April 30.—British announced destruction of eight German submarines within week by mines and net traps.

May 1.—British torpedo boat destroyer and two German torpedo boats sunk in fight in North Sea.

American tank steamer Quilguth torpedoed by Germans off Sicily islands, captain and two seamen lost.

May 2.—Austro-German forces occupied Tarnow.

May 7.—Cunard liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by Germans off coast of Ireland with loss of 1284 lives, including 116 Americans, among the latter A. G. Vane, Sir Albert Hubbard, Chas. Frohman, George Klein and Charles Plamondon.

May 8.—British destroyer Maori sunk by mine.

Russian naval base of Libau captured by Germans.

Sept. 19.—Great battle in west without definite result.

Oct. 1.—Venizelos, Greek premier, resigned because the king opposed his program of aiding the allies.

Germany, through Ambassador von Bernstorff, discovered the act of the submarine commander in sinking the Arabic and offered indemnity for two American lives lost; President Wilson accepted offer.

Oct. 7.—Four hundred thousand Austro-Germans began invasion of Serbia, crossing the Drina, Danube and Save rivers at many points.

New Greek cabinet headed by Alexander Zaimis appointed.

Oct. 8.—Serbia declared war on Bulgaria.

Greek cabinet decided on policy of "benevolent neutrality" toward allies.

Oct. 8.—Pierce battle between Serbians and Austro-Germans along Drina river.

Belgrade captured by the Germans.

Oct. 10.—Six German naval officers interned at Norfolk, Va., disappeared.

Oct. 11.—Bulgaria began invasion of Serbia.

Fortress of Semendria taken by the Germans.

Germans executed Edith Cavell, British nurse, in Brussels.

Oct. 13.—Zeppelins bombed London, killing 53 persons.

Bulgaria declared war on Serbia.

Oct. 15.—Great Britain declared war on Bulgaria.

France declared war on Bulgaria.

Oct. 19.—Italy declared war on Bulgaria.

Bulgarians cut Nish-Saloniki railroad at Vranza.

Oct. 22.—German drive on Riga was halted.

Germans defeated in bloody fight on Tatarski hill, France.

Oct. 23.—Germany officially upheld execution of Edith Cavell.

British submarine sank German cruiser Prinz Adalbert near Labau.

Oct. 24.—British submarine sank Turkish transport Carpen in Sea of Marmora.

Germans drove back Russians north-west of Dvinsk.

Oct. 25.—Teutons and Bulgarians joined forces and moved south in Serbia.

British transport Marquette torpedoed in Aegean; 90 lost.

Oct. 26.—French cabinet resigned and Briand became premier.

Nov. 4.—Zaimis cabinet defeated in Greek chamber of deputies and resigned.

Nov. 5.—Bulgarians defeated French near Pripil but were beaten at Babuna pass.

German cruiser Undine sunk by British submarine.

Nov. 6.—Bulgarians captured Nish, opening through rail route for Teutons to Turkey.

King of Greece called M. Skoufoditis to form new neutrality cabinet.

Nov. 9.—Italian liner Ancona sunk by Austrian submarine in Adriatic; 200 lost, including some Americans.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Frauenlob torpedoed by British submarine in Baltic.

Nov. 12.—Churchill resigned from British cabinet to join the army in France.

Nov. 13.—Bulgarians and Germans drove Serbians out of Moravia valley.

Nov. 14.—Austrian aeroplanes raided Vienna, killing thirty.

Nov. 16.—U. S. called on Austria-Hungary to explain sinking of the Ancona.

Nov. 17.—Bulgarians outlasted Serbians at Balkans pass and French along Cerna river.

British hospital ship Anglia sunk by mine in English channel; 53 lost.

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Nov. 19.—Germans captured thousands of Serbians and drove the northern army toward the frontier.

British advance on Bagdad repulsed by Turks.

Nov. 21.—Serbian government and the diplomatic corps arrived at Scutari.

Canadian government seized all high grade wheat in elevators from Fort William to Atlantic coast.

Dec. 1.—Teutons and Bulgarians pursued Serbs into Albania.

Dec. 2.—More Italians landed at Avlona, Manatli occupied by Austrians.

Managing Director Buex and three other officials of Hamburg-American line in New York convicted of conspiracy to deceive and defraud the United States.

Dec. 3.—President Wilson asked Germany to recall Captain Boy-Ed, naval attaché, and Captain von Papen, military attaché of German embassy at Washington.

Foreign Minister Sonnino declared Italy would fight the war to the finish.

Dec. 4.—Unarmed American ship in Mediterranean sent wireless call saying it was attacked by submarine.

Roumania commandeered all foreign shipping in its harbors.

Dec. 5.—Ferdinand peace crusaders sailed from New York.

Buenos Aires and Hochmeister, Hamburg-American line officials, sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment; Poppinghaus to one year.

Dec. 6.—Pope Benedict issued appeal for just and lasting peace.

British submarine sank Turkish destroyer and five other vessels in Sea of Marmora.

Dec. 8.—U. S. asked Austria to disavow attack on the Ancona, punish the submarine commander and pay for deaths of Americans.

Dec. 9.—Allies driven from Serbia into Greece.

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Dec. 14.—U. S. demanded France release six Germans taken from American vessels.

Dec. 15.—Gen. Sir Douglas Haig succeeded Field Marshal French as British commander in France and Flanders.

Austria made unsatisfactory reply to note on Ancona.

Dec. 16.—Four Germans arrested in New York and Jersey City on charge of plotting to blow up Welland canal.

Dec. 17.—German reply to Austrian note delivered at Vienna.

Dec. 22.—Artillery due on western front.

Dec. 23.—House of representatives.

Dec. 26.—Allied aviators raided German posts in France.

FACTS OF INTEREST

Algerian brier roots are now used in pipe making.

Experiments in Norway with fishing with the aid of electric light lowered into the sea have been total failures, the illumination apparently frightening the fish away.

An instrument so delicate as to record a temperature change of one millionth of a degree is used by the United States bureau of standards to measure the heat of stars.

Does Rapid Calculation

Designed to meet the requirements of bookkeepers and clerical workers, a comparatively inexpensive rapid-calculating device has been introduced, which is capable of adding, subtracting and multiplying quickly and accurately. The instrument is about 10 1/2 inches long, 2 1/2 inches wide and one-half inch thick. It is provided with a series of seven dials, which are revolved by a stylus when making calculations. A single turn of one of the wheels adds a figure to a previous register and simultaneously shows a total. The device may be used on a ledger page and moved downward as the work proceeds.

The government of Bolivia is the first to use motion pictures to advertise its industries to business men in the United States.

LACK PROPER SALIVA FLOW

Authority Points Out How Civilization Has Injuriously Affected the Health of Mankind.

Dr. Prentiss Furniss, writing in the Medical Review of Reviews, says that so far civilized have we become that only five persons in every hundred have the proper alkaline saliva. Chewing stimulates the saliva flow and therefore soft mushy food, from which the mineral salts have been eliminated, need little or no chewing, and so do not provide the mineral elements necessary to the body fluids. A London physician says he has noticed that people who eat an apple after dinner always have better teeth, and he insists that starchy foods should always be accompanied by fruit or berries. To preserve the teeth good saliva is absolutely essential, and Mr. Furniss says that most of us already know, but are careless about, and that is that the teeth should be cleaned after every meal as well as upon retiring and ris-

Everyone Should Drink Hot Water in the Morning

Wash away all the stomach, liver, and bowel poisons before breakfast.

To feel your best day in and day out, to feel clean inside; no sour bile to coat your tongue and sicken your breath or dull your head; no constipation, bilious attacks, sick headache, colds, rheumatism or gassy, acid stomach, you must bathe on the inside like you bathe outside. This is vastly more important, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do, says a well-known physician.

To keep these poisons and toxins well flushed from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, drink before breakfast each day, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will cleanse, purify and freshen the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into the stomach.

Get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from your druggist or at the store. It is inexpensive and almost tasteless, except a sourish tinge which is not unpleasant. Drink phosphated hot water every morning to rid your system of these vile poisons and toxins; also to prevent their formation.

To feel like young folks feel; like you felt before your blood, nerves and muscles became saturated with an accumulation of body poisons, begin this treatment and above all, keep it up! As soap and hot water act on the skin, cleansing, sweetening and purifying, so limestone phosphate and hot water before breakfast, act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.—Adv.

No Faddism.

"Do you believe in telepathy?"

"No; our doctor is a good old allopath."

Doctors Insist on Operation—Not Necessary

I want to write and tell you what your Swamp-Root has done for me. During the years of 1906 and 1907 I was troubled with what the physicians pronounced "Gravel of the Kidney." I was under the care of one physician for six months and two months with another without securing relief. I then heard of Dr. Williams' Swamp-Root and at once began taking your medicine and noticed almost immediately that the medicine was having its effect. After taking seven bottles of your Swamp-Root I was entirely cured and have not had a sick spell for over a year.

When a person has been flat on his back for six months, suffering untold agony and spent considerable money with physicians without any benefit and then to be cured at an expense of not over \$8.00, you can well understand how grateful I feel toward you and your preparation. In appreciation for what your remedy has done for me I am willing that you use this letter as a testimonial.

Very respectfully yours,

ROBERT E. HENDRICK,

4708 East 27th St., Kansas City, Mo.

State of Missouri ss.

County of Jackson ss.

On this 9th day of August, 1909, personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, in and for said County and State, Robert E. Hendrick, who subscribed the foregoing statement, and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

HENRY C. EMERY, Notary Public.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Williams & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

A woman is always perfectly sure she is in the right until it comes to bucking her opinion with real money.

THIS IS THE AGE OF YOUTH.

You will look ten years younger if you darken your ugly, grizzly, gray hairs by using "La Creole" Hair Dressing.—Adv.

The Lack.

"Ah, Jones, are you here?"

"You don't need an answer; you need an oculist."

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

A Question.

Nurse—"The new patient in our ward is light-headed."

Doctor—"Dilurios or blonde?"

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch* In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fitch's Castoria

The Bosphorus is about 17 miles long with a breadth of a third of a mile to two miles.

WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY

Is her hair. If yours is streaked with ugly, grizzly, gray hairs, use "La Creole" Hair Dressing and change it in the natural way. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

A hot tamper warps a man's better judgment.

He who starts out to most trouble has a short journey.

INDUSTRIAL

March 8.—Chicago building contractors locked out 200 union lathers.

April 15.—Great building strike declared in Chicago.

April 20.—Federal board of arbitration awarded slight wage increase to engineers of 98 western railroads.

Bridge and structural iron workers of Chicago struck.

March 12.—Great street car strike in Chicago.

June 16.—Chicago street car strike ended by arbitration agreement.

June 25.—Shut down of Chicago's building construction industry ordered because of strike.

July 10.—Chicago's building trade strike and lockout settled.

July 17.—Chicago's Chicago surface lines won big victory in arbitration award.

July 20.—Strike and rioting at Bayonne plant of Standard Oil Co.

July 27.—Standard Oil strike at Bayonne, N. J., ended.

Sept. 27.—Twenty-five thousand Chicago garment makers' strike on strike.

Oct. 3.—Fifty-four Chicago labor leaders indicted for conspiracy, extortion and malicious mischief.

FINANCIAL

Jan. 15.—President Wilson ordered federal inquiry into high price of wheat.

March 8.—Goldis lost control of Missouri Pacific-Rio Mountain system.

March 13.—Dayton Cash Register case. Lower court reversed and remanded for retrial by U. S. circuit court of appeals at Cincinnati.

March 16.—Trade commission organized at Washington, Joseph R. Davies, Wisconsin, chairman.

March 16.—Charles C. McChord elected chairman Interstate commerce commission vice James S. Harlan.

April 1.—International Mercantile Marine company put in receiver's hands.

April 9.—J. B. Greenhut company, New York department store, failed for \$12,000,000.

April 21.—Receivers appointed for Rock Island railroad company.

May 15.—Interstate commerce commission decided railroads owning and operating steamship lines on great lakes must give them up.

May 24.—Pan American financial conference opened in Washington.

June 18.—Interstate commerce commission denied most of requests of western roads for increased freight rates.

Aug. 12.—Interstate commerce commission ordered big reductions in freight rates on anthracite coal.

Aug. 17.—Interstate commerce commission found Moore-Reid syndicate guilty of planning Rock Island road and throwing it into a receivership for its own purpose.

Aug. 24.—Eastman Kodak company declared a monopoly in restraint of trade by federal court at Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 1.—U. S. court at Philadelphia ordered moving picture trust to dissolve.

FOREIGN

Jan. 1.—Revolutionists in Paraguay seized President Serrero.

Feb. 11.—Father Vladimir Ledochowski, a Russian Pole, was elected general of the Society of Jesus.

Feb. 2.—President Davila of Haiti fled the country.

March 23.—China acknowledged Japanese control over Southern Manchuria.

April 12.—Japan sent ultimatum to China.

Danish diet granted suffrage to women.

May 8.—China yielded to Japan's demand to Turkey.

May 27.—Manuel de Arriaga, president of Portugal, resigned.

June 8.—Danish parliament adopted new Austrian franchise for women.

July 17.—Revolutionists in Haiti killed President Guillaume, and proclaimed Dr. Rosalvo Bobo president.

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NECROLOGY

Jan. 2.—Karl Goldmark, famous composer, in Vienna.

Jan. 5.—Mme. Jeanne Gerville-Beache, a French star, at Nantes.

Jan. 10.—Marshall P. Wilder, author and humorist, at St. Paul.

Feb. 4.—Mrs. M. E. Braddon, English novelist, in London.

Feb. 5.—Edward Tilden, Chicago packer.

Feb. 12.—James Creelman, war correspondent, in Berlin.

Feb. 13.—Charles Francis Adams, publisher and historian, in Washington.

Feb. 15.—Emily Charles Waldteufel, French composer, at Paris.

Feb. 18.—Frank James, once notorious bandit, at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

March 12.—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., at Pocantico Hills, N. Y.

March 13.—Sergei Jolovich Witte, in Petrograd.

March 14.—Aviator Lincoln Beachey dropped 3,000 feet to death at San Francisco.

March 15.—Walter Crane, artist, lecturer, writer, in London, aged seventy.

March 16.—Henry King, editor St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

March 20.—Charles Francis Adams, publisher and historian, in Washington.

March 24.—Margaret Robertson, author, at Atlantic City.

March 25.—Borah Nathan Mayer Rothschild, in London.

April 6.—Lynne B. Glover, theatrical manager, at Chicago.

April 7.—F. F. Hopkins Smith, engineer, artist and aviator, in New York.

April 18.—William R. Nelson, editor Kansas City Star, at Kansas City.

April 16.—Former United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island.

April 18.—Burt Foster, Jr., Reuter, managing director of Reuter's Telegram company, committed suicide in England.

May 2.—Ex-Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine in New York.

May 2.—O'Donnell Rossa, Irish patriot, in New York.

July 2.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, in Paris.

July 2.—Archbishop James E. Quigley of Chicago, at Buffalo.

July 12.—Col. A. J. Blethen, publisher Seattle Times.

July 18.—Dr. J. A. Holmes, director of federal bureau of mines, at Denver.

July 18.—St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.

July 19.—Sarah Cowell Le Moine, noted actress.

July 25.—Sir James Augustus Henry Murray, editor of Oxford English dictionary, at Oxford.

Aug. 4.—Maarten Maartens, novelist, in Zeist, Holland.

Aug. 6.—Gen. E. F. Tracy, former secretary navy, at New York.

Aug. 9.—George Fitch, editor and humorist, at Berkeley, Cal.

Aug. 11.—Brig. Gen. John C. Black, Civil war veteran, former congressman at large from Illinois and former president of U. S. civil service commission, at Chicago.

Aug. 19.—Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, dean of the sacred college, at Rome.

Aug. 20.—Dr. Paul Ehrlich, discoverer of salvarsan, at Bad Homburg.

Dr. C. J. Finlay, who discovered yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes, at Havana, Cuba.

Aug. 23.—John D. Long, former secretary of the navy, at Hingham, Mass.

Sept. 9.—Albert G. Spalding in San Diego, Cal.

Sept. 11.—Sir William C. Van Horne, former president Canadian Pacific railroad, at Montreal.

William Sprague, war governor of Rhode Island and former senator.

Sept. 21.—Anthony Comstock, vice crusader, at Summit, N. J.

Sept. 25.—J. K. H. British labor leader, at Glasgow.

DISASTERS

Jan. 13.—Thirty-eight thousand persons killed by earthquake in central Italy.

Feb. 10.—Manua Islands in American Samoa devastated by hurricane.

Feb. 12.—Explosion of gas, followed by fire, in Laland mines of New River & Pocahontas Coal Co. of Hinton, W. Va., entombed about 170 men.

March 25.—German submarine F-4 wrecked near Honolulu, 21 men lost.

April 4.—Great storm on Atlantic coast, 15 lives lost in wrecks.

April 10.—Coal mine accident in Japan fatal to 235.

April 30.—Fire destroyed more than half of Colon, Panama; loss \$3,000,000.

May 11.—Shanghai fire killed 100 persons killed and scores injured in railway wreck in England.

June 2.—Earthquakes in Imperial Valley, California, killed a number of persons and seriously damaged many towns.

July 24.—Steamer Eastland upset in Chicago river, 122 persons losing their lives.

July 25.—Typhoon at Shanghai killed 500 and loss was \$3,000,000.

Aug. 3.—Erie, Pa., inundated by cloud burst, 27 lives lost and vast property damage.

Aug. 16.—Hurricane swept lower part of Texas, 250 dead and \$15,000,000 property loss.

Sept. 2.—Explosion of car of gasoline wrecked Ardmore, Okla., killing 50.

Sept. 29.—Destructive wind storm hit New Orleans and vicinity; 200 or more killed.

Oct. 23.—Twenty-one children burned to death in parochial school in Peabody, Mass.

Nov. 2.—Steamer Santa Clara lost near Astoria, Ore., fifteen lost.

Nov. 10.—Gun plant of Bethlehem Steel company burned; loss \$3,000,000.

Nov. 11.—Explosion of gas in war material plant of Roebeling Sons company at Trenton, N. J.

Nov. 28.—Fire destroyed much of Avonworth, Va., 15 lives lost.

Explosion at Du Pont powder company plant at Wilmington, Del., killed 31.

Dec. 3.—Hopewell, Va., Du Pont powder town, burned.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1.—San Diego exposition opened.

Jan. 14.—Alabama legislature passed bill making the state dry after June 20.

Jan. 21.—President Wilson inaugurated first transcontinental telephone system by speaking directly to President Moore of the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco.

Feb. 20.—Panama-Pacific fair opened at San Francisco.

March 1.—North Dakota legislature passed measure abolishing capital punishment.

March 11.—Rear Admiral Fletcher, U. S. Navy, and Cowles appointed admirals.

May 23.—Roosevelt given verdict in Barnes libel suit.

June 21.—Governor Stanton of Georgia commuted Leo Frank's sentence to life imprisonment and martial law was proclaimed around governor's home to protect him.

July 2.—Bomb explosion wrecked reception room on east side of Capitol in Washington.

POLITICAL

Jan. 2.—Senate passed immigration bill with 100 yeas and 90 nays.

Jan. 6.—President Wilson declined for sixth time to support federal constitutional amendment for woman suffrage.

Nov. 11.—House of representatives by vote of 204 to 174 rejected Mondell resolution proposing enfranchisement of women.

Eighty three Haute men pleaded guilty to indictments charging conspiracy to corrupt the election of November 3, 1914.

Jan. 18.—President Wilson vetoed the Immigration bill because of the literacy clause.

Feb. 5.—House passed naval appropriation bill with provision for two battleships.

Feb. 22.—President Wilson nominated as members of interstate trade commission Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, Edward N. Tamm of Illinois, William H. Taft of Ohio, and George H. Ruggles of New Hampshire.

Feb. 23.—Senate passed army appropriation bill of \$10,000,000 and house appropriated \$10,000,000 for fortifications.

March 2.—Senate passed general deficiency appropriation bill carrying \$5,000,000.